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THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

Volume 32, Number 41 | Campbell, Santa Clara County, California | Thursday, July 18, 1935

Current Events Interpreted

CRISIS IN WASHINGTON

Exciting days, these, in the nation's capitol. A lobbying inquiry that is really "colossal" in the blurb-writer's sense of the word, is in progress. Tumultuous and unique also fit into the description. It is colossal because the public utility bill battle called into play some of the fanciest free-style lobbying, on both sides, that the country has ever seen. It is tumultuous enough, what with witnesses hurling "liar!" and other epithets at each other. And it is unique because this is the first time the government itself has been put on the pan along with business interests, for high-pressure tactics. In another wing of the capitol a battle over the proposal variously termed "soak the rich" and "share the wealth" rages, adding its contribution to the fireworks. But there are no fireworks where the real excitement centers, although this last is of the subdued, tense, variety. Across the way, in the Department of State building, Secretary Hull and his aides mull over a situation that is packed with lethal dynamite—the Italy-Abyssinia war threat.

MUSSOLINI WILL FIGHT

Mussolini is out to take a slice of Abyssinia, or perhaps to establish some sort of control over the whole country, and that is that, so far as he is concerned. What the rest of the world thinks about it cuts little figure. He told Capt. Anthony Eden, the British master of international intrigue—sometimes known as diplomacy—that he would not even consider a British gift of a slice of Ethiopian territory. He told an American newspaper correspondent he was going ahead on a principle of conquest long followed by all nations, the United States included. He even brushed aside the possibility he may not succeed against a million courageous, fiercely loyal Abyssinian warriors entrenched in an environment understood only by themselves. There is no stopping Mussolini. What worries the world is whether this can remain an isolated conquest, or whether it will plunge all of Europe into the maw of war. And what worries the United States is whether this country can stay out, if Europe is plunged in.

AND THE U. S. MAY SUFFER

Just how seriously the state department is considering this question has been apparent in its every move. First we dispatched a note to Italy which quite pointedly evaded the issue. Then, in an apparent shift of policy, Secretary Hull verbally told the Italian ambassador just enough to permit the newspapers to run headlines about the United States' "warning to Italy." It was enough, also, so that Mussolini expressed his displeasure at America's attitude. But the latest development is even more significant. Secretary Hull has indicated he will refashion this country's policy on international rights of a neutral during time of war, along lines suggested by findings of the famous senate munitions inquiry some time ago. The primary innovation, he has said, will be notification to the belligerants of this nation's conception of its rights *before* any complications arise. In this the vital difference lies. We got into the World war over our rights on the high seas and in trading with the nations at war. And the incidents occurred largely because we had taken no clearly-defined stand before the other countries had laid down to us just what they thought our rights were.

WAR—IS THIS IT?

Whether or not Mussolini's war, if it does occur, will drag Europe in depends upon various ever-shifting forces. One argument has it that while Italian military strength is concentrated abroad, the Balkans will get out of hand, or Austria will fall a prey to Hitler. Should either of these things happen, war would be as good as under way. But Mussolini contends they will not happen. His argument is that Italy has a fighting machine perfectly capable of keeping things in hand at home and abroad at the same time. By way of convincing the world of this, he is planning the greatest demonstration of military might that Italy has ever known. It will extend from one end of the country to the other, will fill the streets with up-to-the-minute fighting men, and the air with up-to-the-minute fighting machines. Another possible spark is the Abyssinian request for aid from Japan. Although it is not likely, should Japan respond this would in turn involve Russia, who must fight Japan eventually anyway—which would in turn involve France and Poland, who have agreements with Russia, et cetera ad infinitum. War is coming, eventually. This may not be it. And then again it may.

RECREATION PROJECT GETS 'OSSIE' KALAS

"Ossie" Kalas has been appointed as one of the assistant supervisors of the county recreation project by director James Allen. Ossie has been assigned the southwest section including Campbell, Los Gatos, Saratoga and Cupertino.

Jim Allen was a former principal of Campbell schools and Ossie is one of the best athletes ever turned out of Campbell high school and is a graduate of San Jose state.

For the past year he has been supervisor of the city playground.

Grange Women To Join State Fair Canning Contest

Sacramento, July 18—Thousands of quarts of home canned fruits and vegetables are now being prepared by the women of the state grange in a contest to determine who is the best home canner in California.

The decision will be made at the California state fair, opening Aug. 31. Prize winners at a score of county and community fairs to be held in advance of the state fair will take part.

Entry of the grange women into the home canning program is also arousing interest among many other organizations which have never before taken part in the contest, according to Jane Amundsen, in charge.

The canning entries will be one of the major displays in the women's building at the fair.

Humidity Brings Grape Mildew

Sacramento, July 12—High atmospheric humidity of the past few days has been favorable for the development of powdery mildew on grapes, and growers were advised today by D. G. Milbrath, chief plant pathologist, state department of agriculture, to apply sulphur dust to prevent the development of the fungus. The high temperatures have not served as a deterent to the growth of the mildew, the plant disease expert said.

It is not wise to delay dusting until mildew appears evident upon the vines, Milbrath added, for under conditions favorable to the fungus, the disease will develop very rapidly. Considerable damage may be done to the young berries if the mildew is permitted to become abundant on the vines.

Lucius Buck Visits Parents

Lucius Buck arrived home Tuesday for the summer's rest after a two weeks vacation trip through the southland and to the fair. He is on the teaching staff at Santa Fe schools, and declares this to be a real hot region as compared to that.

He plans to remain here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buck of Central avenue, until the new school year begins.

Mrs. E. E. Pomeroy will entertain a bridge foursome, of which her mother, Mrs. Leigh Saunders, is a member, at her Los Gatos home Friday. Mrs. Pomeroy initiated this group into the mysteries of contract bridge several years ago, when the game was first becoming popular on the coast.

Morning Light Lodge Installs New Officers

Morning Light lodge, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual installation of officers last Thursday evening. The installing team consisted of D.D. Grand Master Fred Jones, D.D. Grand Marshall Abe Klassen, D.D. Grand Warden W. R. Coupland, D.D. Grand Chaplain R. Halbrook, D.D. Treasurer T. A. Robinson, D.D. Secretaries S. G. Rice and A. B. Covey, D.D. Inside Herald M. Bollinger, D.D. utside Herald Horace Lea, and Drill Captain J. H. Bachman.

This team was assisted by H. E. Hansen, Walter Silberbauer, Hugo Bloom, Ed Genasci, Frank Coupland, H. Shelley W. McCaughey and Herold Morton, musician.

The newly installed officers are Walter Silberbauer, noble grand; Harry Bloom, vice grand; Fred E. Jones, RSNG; Ed Genasci, LSNG; H. Shelley, RSVG; M. Bollinger, LSVG; W. R. Coupland, chaplain; M. Bollinger, inside guardian; Frank Coupland, outside guardian; A. B. Covey, RSS; C. W. Schurman, LSS; Hugo Bloom, warden; R. Halbrook, conductor.

Refreshments and a social hour were enjoyed after the installation.

Kiwanis Hold Closed Meeting

Kiwanis held a closed meeting Tuesday and transacted considerable routine business.

Past President and Mrs. Ed. Wiesendanger will be guests at the district convention to be held at Monterey.

The club enjoyed as a visitor Douglas M. Neilson, daddy to Jimmie, who returned home Saturday after having his stomach "turned" properly. Mr. Neilson gave a short talk on their trip and experiences. He stated that Dr. Tuesdale gained considerable knowledge from Jimmie's case, which was so different from others. He stated that Jim has now decided to become a surgeon that he may interne with Dr. Truesdale at Fall River, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Gibson of Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Gladys Gibson of Creston, Iowa, teacher in the Creston Junior college, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gibson, are leaving this week by auto for their home in the east. They plan to visit friends in southern California and the San Diego fair en route.

Pitman Announces Tax Rate Cut If No Increase In Budget

According to a statement of Assessor Hayden Pitman, Santa Clara county is due for another tax rate reduction proyided no increase of expenditure is made.

At a meeting of the state board of equalization in Sacramento Monday Pitman and Auditor Arthur Langford were told that the property assessments of this county must be raised ten per cent to more nearly approximate values in other counties.

The raising of assessed values will mean the automatic reduction of the tax rate by ten per cent and taxpayers will pay no larger taxes than at present.

The assessed valuation of San Mateo county was ordered raised 85 per cent and Stanislaus county 25 per cent.

Supervisor Joseph McKinnon in charge of the county budget declared that the new rate will be placed as low as possible.

26th Wedding Anniversary Is Celebrated

Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Merrill were the surprised guests at a delightful party given Wednesday evening by a group of relatives in honor of their 26th wedding anniversary.

The party had been prearranged by their daughter, Mrs. Frank Gibson.

Games and conversation were followed by refreshmets of ice cream and cake.

Gifts of fostoria and rock crystal were presented to the Doctor and his wife in remembrance of July 17, 1909.

Mrs. Anderson Bridge Hostess

Mrs. Frank R. Anderson entertained the members of her bridge club at her home on West Campbell avenue last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Frank Boehme received high score prize, Mrs. Julius Bachman, second, and Mrs. Herbert Gardner received the consolation prize.

Others at the play were Mrs. P. H. Dunlap, Mrs. Horace Lea, Mrs. F. O. Bohnett, Mrs. Richard H. Knappen and Miss Gertrude Boehme.

Former Resident Of Campbell Dies At S. Jose Home

Capt. W. H. Alison, a former resident here, passed away at his home on South Fifth street, San Jose, Tuesday evening, at the age of 97 years.

He was born in Kentucky and enlisted from Indiana, being rapidly promoted to captain before the close of the Civil war.

He brought his family to California in 1904, and has made his home in this county since.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Susan T. Alison, three children, Elizabeth, Mabel and Milton Alison, and two grandchildren, Mrs. Lucile Jewel of Hollywood and Mrs. Helen Cleaveland of Los Angeles all of whom are well known by older Campbell residents.

The funeral was held this morning from Roger Darling chapel in San Jose, and interment occurred at Oak Hill cemetery.

Shower for Two Campbell Girls

Mrs. David Ribble's home on Del Patio avenue was the setting of a delightful surpriso shower last Saturday afternoon, complimenting Mrs. Frank Gibson (nee Annette Merrll) and Miss Ruth Townsend, bride-elect of Roderick Hineman of Davis.

The complimented guests were the recipients of many lovely gifts of linen and pottery.

After an hour spent in visiting, delicious refreshments were served.

Others enjoying Mrs. Ribble's hospitality were Mrs. Harry Quirk and the Misses Ruth Newton, Elsie Merrill, Elsie Swanson, Mary Maxon, Helen Stray, Muriel Crothers, Lois Rice and Master David Ribble.

This group of girls were former members of the Cherokee Camp Fire group, under the leadership of Mrs. David Ribble, at whose home they gather each year in reunion.

Miss Delpha Wiesendanger is enjoying her summer vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wiesendanger of Saratoga avenue. Miss Wiesendanger is an instructor at Columbia university, having gone there from the University of California.

Born, Tuesday, July 16, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Paviso, at O'Connor's sanitarium.

It Makes All the Difference Inthe World by Percy Crosby

CLUB WOMEN MOURN EMILY COHEN PETTIS

Club women of Campbell unite with their sister club members of the county in voicing their regret over the death Monday of Mrs. Emily Cohen Pettis of Los Gatos. Mrs. Pettis for many years guided the destinies of the Los Gatos History club, and was an active worker in the Santa Clara County Federation of Women's Clubs. She was very vitally interested in and a deep student of international relations, and upon one occasion read a very comprehensive paper on a phase of that subject before the Country Woman's club.

Club activities of the county have met other serious losses this summer in the deaths of Mrs. Annie Nevers and Mrs. Fred Doerr, both of the San Jose Women's club, and also interested in the county club activities.

Farm Teams Will Pull for $540 In State Fair Prizes

Sacramento, July 18—The farmer who feels he has plenty of pull with his span of horses can go after real money at the California state fair this year.

Prizes totaling $540 have just been set for the draft team pulling contest which has been added to the list of attractions for the ten day exposition opening in Sacramento Aug. 31.

One hundred dollars each will be awarded to the first prize winner in the light and heavy classes.

Wayne Dinsmore of Chicago, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, has been asked to supervise the contest.

A special pulling machine, known as a dynamometer, mounted on an automobile chassis, will put the teams to their test. This is now being built at the Iowa experiment station at Ames, and will be driven to California by its inventor, Edgar V. Collins, a member of the faculty of Iowa state college. Collins expects to start for California sometime next week.

Fred H. Bixby of Long Beach, A. B. Lang of Stockton, and W. A. Kennedy of Pomona, have been named a special committee of the state fair board to handle the contest.

Contestants can secure copies of the rules from Secretary-Manager Charles W. Paine.

The contest will continue through four days, beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Campbell Boys Capture Rattler

Elwin and Elden LeRoi are developing what may some day be a second Barnum side show. Their latest acquisition is a real lively, life-size rattler brought from the hills near Alma. Two former 'pets" of the same specie died in their camp recently. Besides this they have a ground squirrel and a complete family of bulldogs, and are looking for other varieties to tarin to captivity.

What have you?

Local People Win At Flower Show

Mrs. Jessie McChesney and H. G. Keesling were local entrants who were awarded prizes at the flower show held in San Jose last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Keesling received second prize for hydrangeas and first for a new variety of the same, and Mrs. McChesney was awarded first prize for perennial phlox and second for pompon dahlias.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson and family were in Campbell recently, visiting Mrs. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Evans. Their eldest daughter will remain here for most of the summer to enjoy the vacation with her grand... other relatives.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—Back in 1916 before the United States became involved in the World war our government had a national debt which was regarded as large at that time. It was only $1,200,000,000, but that was sufficient in those days to cause concern.

Public Debt Mounts

On the first of July, 1935, the treasury started a new set of books. This represented the beginning of a new financial year for the government. One of the items it had to enter on those books was a public debt of about $28,800,000,000. We of today think that is a huge debt and when it is compared with the outstanding obligations of the federal government a score of years ago its magnitude seems titanic.

When the treasury closed the fiscal year books on June 30 and counted the cost of the preceding 12 months of government it was found that there had been expended roughly $7,300,000,000. In the same period it had collected through income and other forms of taxes, including duties laid at the customs houses, a total of approximately $3,800,000,000. This means that in the last 12 months the government operated with a deficit of something over $3,500,000,000. In other words, its operating costs were virtually double the amount of revenue it received. This deficit together with the deficit that was created during the earlier months of the Roosevelt administration added something like $8,000,000,000 to the national debt. President Hoover while in office added about $4,000,000,000 to the national debt through deficits in the last two years of his administration. So there are two outstanding phases in the financial affairs of the federal government as it starts the fiscal year of 1936, which began July 1.

There is bred these questions: How long can the federal government continue to spend money like water and thus increase its public debt, and how long will the American people continue to permit expenditures by their government in excess of the revenues it collects?

They are related questions. Neither can happen without the other. But it seems to me that the time has come for taxpayers and voters generally to take note of the condition of the government's finances.

Mr. Roosevelt justifies these heavy outlays under the necessities of an emergency. He contends that when prosperity returns and business is normal, citizens will pay their taxes without complaint and that these taxes will be sufficiently large in their total production to whittle down the gigantic outstanding debt. Hence there is at this moment an urgent need for examination of the whole tax structure. This is necessary to maintain the credit of the United States. If people doubt or lose faith in government bonds, the credit of the government can be said to be impaired. No nation of self-respecting people desires that thing to happen. It has long been a recognized truism that if a United States government bond was not worth its face value, the money we have and the rights we exercise as citizens likewise become impaired in value and benefit.

* * *

Careful analysis of government finances in the last 12 months shows that federal revenues were sufficient to cover what Mr. Roosevelt characterizes as ordinary government costs. He means by that the expenses of the regular establishments of government and excludes all of the so-called emergency agencies, of which there are now some sixty-odd. This condition reveals that federal taxes are about the only item in governmental affairs or in private business that have completely recovered from depression effects. Recovery has been sufficient to make the total revenues virtually the same as those received under the Hoover administration in the fiscal year of 1929-1930. It shows also that Mr. Roosevelt has not reduced the cost of ordinary running expenses of the government as he had planned when he became President.

Finances Analyzed

I mentioned earlier a comparison of the public debt now and in 1916. Let us take another date, namely, 1919. At that time the outstanding debt was $26,594,000,000. The annual interest charge on that debt was just short of one billion dollars. Today with a much larger outstanding debt, the annual interest charge amounts to only $820,000,000 per year.

This seems almost paradoxical but the answer lies in the interest rate the government is paying. In 1921 the average rate of interest calculated on all different types of government securities outstanding was 4.34 per cent. At the present time it is less than 3 per cent. So credit must be accorded the treasury for its gradual reduction in interest rates. Ten years ago an effort was made to market securities at gradually lower interest rates. It did not succeed fully because private business was demanding capital and private business was paying higher interest rates. In the last five or six years private business has called for very little money. Government securities and the law of supply and demand operated to allow the treasury to sell its bonds and notes at much reduced interest.

On the one hand, therefore, the Roosevelt administration has run up the public debt by about $8,000,000,000 but has succeeded in actually reducing the carrying charge of this great structure by more than $100,000,000 per year. This is the situation as of today. Restoration of business activity and the resultant demand for capital may change the market for treasury bonds almost overnight but the prospects for such business activity are not immediate.

* * *

One of the interesting things that often occurs in government affairs is the explosive effect of a single incident or a single remark by an important official. It is a characteristic of changing conditions and it is a circumstance which causes Washington observers to be on their toes continuously because they never can tell when such an incident will occur. Thus it was the other day that Representative Brewster, Republican, of Maine, a former governor of that state, arose in his place and charged that the Roosevelt administration was threatening individual members of the house who declined to support the administration view on a particular piece of legislation. Mr. Brewster named one Thomas Corcoran as the administration emissary and bearer of the threats. He told of details of the circumstance and informed the house that the legislation which the administration demanded he should support was the so-called "death sentence" provision in the bill to eliminate utility holding companies. Suffice it to say that Mr. Brewster did not yield.

Starts Something

The point of this incident, however, is that immediately there came from many quarters in the house a demand for an investigation of lobbying activities. There had been many charges theretofore that the public utility corporations were overrunning the house with lobbyists in their effort to defeat the "death sentence" section. The real reason back of this sudden outburst, however, lies in dissatisfaction among many members of congress with tactics employed by the Roosevelt administration. They have taken orders constantly since March 4, 1933, but apparently they are no longer going to obey.

So the investigation of lobbying is to be started by a house committee and it will be broader than just the public utility lobbyist. If the undercurrent of information proves to be correct, administration representatives who have frequented the house chambers during consideration of the holding company bill will be placed on the witness stand to tell their story.

* * *

In the meantime and maybe as a result of the excitement over the Brewster charge, Senator Black, an Alabama Democrat, started fireworks in the senate. He is prepared to create investigating machinery in that end of the Capitol to determine what influence the utility lobbyists have exerted. That investigation also will go beyond the utility lobbyist phase. It is scheduled to dig up dirt on lobbyists for other legislation. Thus far there has been little mention of administration activities around the senate.

Look Into Lobbying

But, as in the case of the house investigation, it appears now that the senate investigation has a double purpose. It will be recalled that Senator Black fostered a bill requiring all lobbyists in Washington to register at the Capitol, to show their connection, to show what salaries or other compensation they receive and to make public certain types of correspondence passing between them and the people whom they represent. The gossip is that the senator's bill, although it passed the senate without difficulty, will have hard sledding in the house. Senator Black appears to be proceeding on the theory that the investigation will create additional atmosphere and public demand for passage of the lobbyist registration measure.

Actually, I believe that the investigation will do no more than ruin reputations of some few people. Such an inquiry will not stop lobbying. It will not even curb or reduce lobbying. As long as individuals have property the value of which may be affected one way or the other by federal legislation, just so long will individuals seek to influence their representatives and senators in congress. It seems to me to be a perfectly natural and normal thing, and without defending the slimy type of lobbying and the raw or crooked deals that may come from lobbying, the voters have a right to express their views to their representatives.

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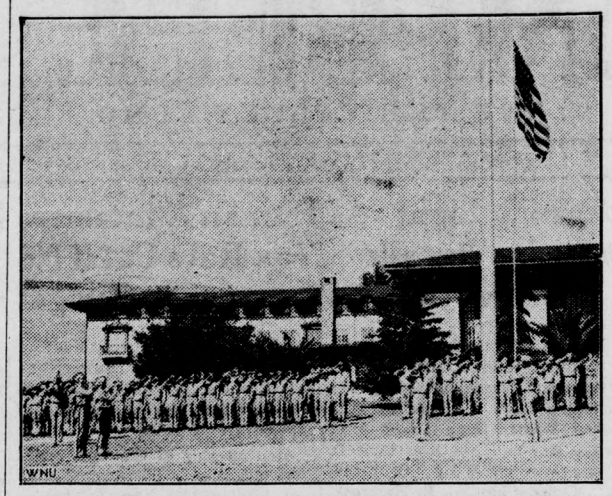
AMERICANS TAUGHT AMERICANISM



A severe blow to the many "isms" that have been snapping at the heels of American youth is the new school at Clyde, near San Francisco, opening July 20 as the first institution of its kind in the nation. Two-hundred and twenty-five transient boys have been enrolled in the school for an intensive six months of vocational, citizenship and physical training as members of the Citizens Training Corps.

BALBOA SLOOP WINS LIPTON CUP

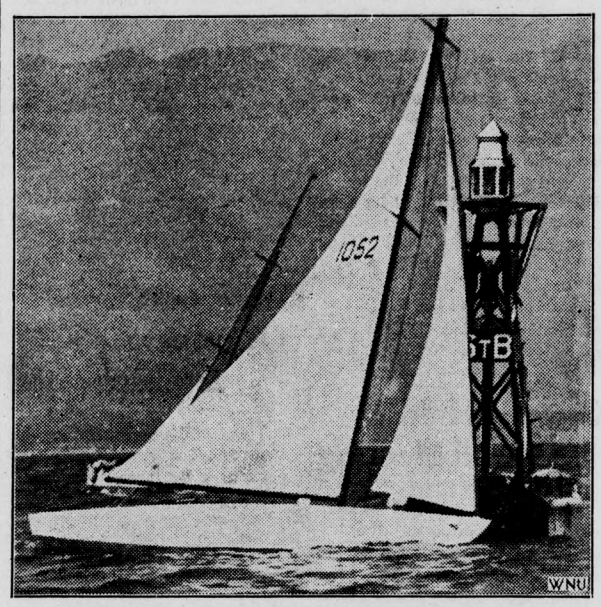
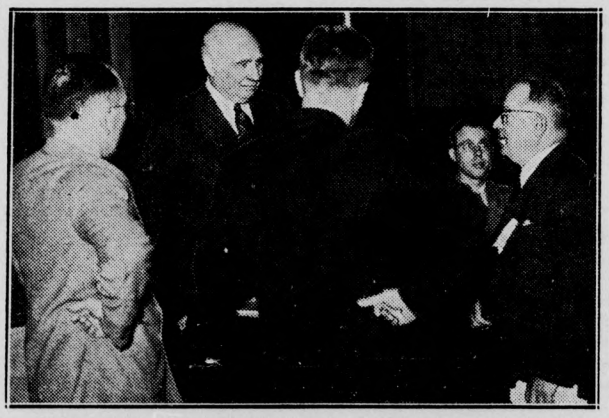


Photo shows the star class sloop "By-C" rounding the far buoy off Santa Barbara just before she crossed the finish line to win the famous Thomas Lipton trophy. The Santa Barbara Lipton cup is the most coveted and sought after trophy available to Coast star class yachts. The By-C was skippered by H. F. "Hook" Beardsley of Balboa.

GOVERNOR HEARS TAX DISCUSSED



Fifteen-hundred people from all parts of California marched in Sacramento to the martial music of a grocers' band as part of a demonstration urging Governor Frank Merriam to sign the chain store tax bill. The parade was held prior to a hearing on the bill in the State Assembly Chamber. Photo shows Advocates William Hadley, left, and Assemblyman Melvyn I. Cronin, a co-author of the measure, and Opponent E. H. Brown of Oakland, discussing the question with the Governor during the hearing.

Unsuccessful

Harry Bridges, fiery left wing Pacific Coast longshoremen leader from San Francisco, attended the New York convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, confident of being elected its president. Joseph P. Ryan defeated him by being re-elected, as the organization took a strong stand against communism and left wing tendencies.

Despite a decrease in real estate valuation, Los Angeles city and county valuation for the last year totaled $2,961,724,535, a gain over the fiscal year of 1933-34 of $45,432,985, reports Assessor Ed Hopkins. The county gain was greater than that of the city.

Beauty Winner

Tiny residents of the midget village at the San Diego World's Fair held their own bathing beauty contest. Here is Miss Mary Ellen Burbach, smiling winner of the contest, with her trophy.

Harry Garcia found it hard to be nonchalant as he stepped onto the gallows platform at Folsom Prison. Unfortunately he had found it easier to kill, having stabbed two fellow convicts to death recently. On the same day as Garcia's hanging, William O'Connor died at San Quentin of tuberculosis, after having served half his 25-year sentence. He was the notorious leader of the $100,000 Houston-Gilmore robbery of 11 years ago.

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Big War or Little?
LaGuardia's G-Men
She Took It Seriously
Pretty Bluebirds

War is not coming; it is here. It may or may not be a war "setting the world on fire." Italy had an unpleasant experience in Abyssinia in the last century and wishes to repair that. It also wishes to keep Japan from gathering in Abyssinia's trade and controlling Abyssinia. Britain can understand how Italy feels, since Britain found it really necessary to gather in the Transvaal and other vast areas throughout the world.

Arthur Brisbane

Italy used to send 500,000 immigrants a year to the United States. Now they are shut out. They must go somewhere. They would considerably improve Abyssinia if they went there.

Mayors of other cities will watch New York's Mayor LaGuardia fighting racketeering and crime in general. Besides training his own police force to shoot straight and "to kill," Mayor LaGuardia will get some government "G-men," if possible, from Washington, to come and set the example.

If Mayor LaGuardia, who has an honest and energetic police commissioner, cleans up crime in New York, he will deserve a statue next to that of Hercules, who cleaned the Augean stables, and a bigger statue.

Women, before and since Heloise, have taken heart affairs more seriously than men. Margaret Jordan, an Irish girl, lonely, fell in love with a Mount Vernon, N. Y., policeman, because he came from her home town. He was married, with eight children, and after he had seen the girl for two years he decided that he must reform and see her no more. He told her about this pious resolution as he sat in his police car, and did not notice that she took his service revolver from the pocket of the car.

He learned what had happened next day when told that the girl had killed herself with his revolver. It was embarrassing for a married policeman with eight children.

At Fort George Wright, tiny bluebirds built their nest in the mouth of a big cannon, and mother bluebird laid four pretty blue eggs. Our kind-hearted heroes at the fort are protecting the nest. Sentries do not come too near, cats are discouraged and to the orders of the day Maj. George S. Clark added these kind words, "and keep an eye on those birds."

In American churches Sunday, August 18, will be a day of prayer for peace in Africa and safety for little Ethiopia, which confronts war with powerful Italy.

That is the right United States interference in foreign affairs. The prayers will reach their destination, and the Supreme Being to whom they are addressed knows what is best, and has power to arrange matters in Ethiopia as he chooses.

To pray: "Lord, possessor of omniscence and omnipotence, we leave all in your hands," is right.

To send a million young American men, and several thousand million American dollars, to meddle in hot Africa would be wrong.

The country will welcome President Roosevelt's statement that the "four thousand million dollar works relief fund" will actually be invested in such a way as to increase the nation's capital assets. Many times four thousand million dollars could be spent advantageously, if it were really invested in wise, permanent improvements.

A financial letter from London remarks, casually, "Credit was plentiful at one-half of one per cent interest." Americans that cannot borrow anything, on securities once considered good, wonder how the British manage. The American government borrows at three and a half per cent, seven times the current English interest rate, money manufactured by itself, and thus adds one hundred per cent to taxes for interest that need not be paid at all. Queer finance, dearly beloved.

St. Louis reformers say women should not sit on high stools with their feet on a rail and drink at the bar. And, reformers rejoice to hear, the saloonkeepers say: "Amen."

Reformers and saloonkeepers are right. The saloon was bad enough before women moved in to make it worse, hitching up their dresses, climbing high stools, readjusting their dresses, or not readjusting them, calling for foolish drinks to show how foolish they could be.

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WNU Service.

BOYS! GIRLS!
Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER
For Perfect BAKING RESULTS

Makes 10 GLASSES 5¢ MADE IN 6 FLAVORS KOOL-AID CHILDREN'S DELIGHT AT YOUR GROCER'S

MOSQUITOES *inject Poison*
Mosquitoes live on human blood. Before she can draw your blood, however, the mosquito must first thin it by injecting a poison. Thus mosquitoes annoy—are dangerous, spread serious disease epidemics. Don't take chances. Kill mosquitoes, flies, spiders with FLY-TOX—proved best by 10,000 tests. 618
Accept no substitutes... demand
FLY-TOX

If you have a pimply, blotchy, complexion *try* Resinol *to help nature heal such surface defects*

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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WNU—12 29—35

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From $3 per day (single) up.

The Palace Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO
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White Sheers for Summer Chic

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

THE forthstanding note in summer fashions is the increased interest in femininity. Wherefore the glory of diaphanous materials of rapturous loveliness once more, as in the picturesque days of old, hold sway in the realm of pretty summery apparel. Everywhere dotted swisses, embroidered or plain organdies and nets, chiffons and dainty sheers of multi-type flatter the summer landscape. The call for white is insistent in these weaves of elusive ethereal beauty with new and delectable colors putting forth rival claims.

First and foremost among the new sheers is a mousseline de soie. The important message about these voguish mousselines is that modern science has succeeded in producing a washable type—comes from a tubbing as fresh and lovely as ever was. Every woman who heretofore lamented the fact of the un-washability of the exquisite mousselines which are so dear to her heart will rejoice at the good tidings that there is a new mousseline de soie which actually can be laundered.

And here's some more good news—a mousseline de soie which is shadow-patterned in self-color. You'll love it! Makes up adorably over a taffeta foundation. Comes in white or pastels, with first honors going, however, to white, since white keynotes to summer chic. For that "one more" party frock to add to your summer collection, why not choose plain or shadow-patterned mousseline de soie?

The lovely, white, frothy, filmy, vaporous frocks in the picture are typical of smartest midsummer trends. At the top to the left a cape and a ruche of crisp white net, which is really more of a tulle than a net, with two wax-white camelias, lend enchantment to a gown of the same tulle posed over white moire.

The young girl seated below is wearing a daring ingenue gown. Chanel uses yards and yards of ruffles edged with fine val lace on the cape and skirt of white mousseline de soie.

The pretty creature sitting opposite is gowned in finest of cotton net. The bodice top is modishly shirred. The bolero of matching net ties with a big casual bow at the throat. The voluminous skirt is the very picture of grace, walking, dancing or sitting down. There is a belt trimmed with gold kid leaves with garland to match in her hair.

Speaking of embroidered net, for a party frock which goes formal, who could think of anything more entrancing than the ensemble worn by the charming girl to the right in the group! Dots embroidered in delicate bonbon colors, pink, blue and yellow, look confetti-like on their sheer white background. Pink satin ribbons tie the throat and the waist. In the graceful matching wrap with full cape sleeves, Mainbocher revives the "fascinator fashion" which is making a big hit with debutantes this season. The dainty tulle hood frames the face with an aureole of crisp little ruffles. It can be thrown back off the head with perfect ease.

© Western Newspaper Union.

FOR GARDEN PARTY

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Quaint, old timey frocks are new fashion for garden party wear. This one is of white mousseline de soie (a favorite fabric this summer). It is piped with mulberry. The broad-brimmed violet colored bally buntl hat is flowered in violet shades matching the corsage bouquet It is a very pretty custom which as been revived—that of wearing flowers to match the posies on one's hat. Imagine a soft white straw encircled with a wreath of real African daisies with a necklace of the same daisies about your neck mounted on a velvet ribbon or a stiff old-fashioned bouquet posed at the front of a navy straw sailor, with a matching bouttonniere in your buttonhole.

FROG FASTENINGS USED EXTENSIVELY

Frogs have hopped into the middle of the fashion swim this season.

Frog fastenings are used on everything from evening gowns to summer suits, and lend an opportunity for original color contrasts and a new casual air for more or less formal costumes.

Time was when the field of the frog fastening was limited to pajamas, but that time is no more.

You'll be seeing them on the newest shirtwaist frocks this season, on suits of wool and linen, on blouses and summer coats, on beach frocks and evening gowns.

Evening gowns often employ one huge frog fastening at the neckline, and lightweight woolen coats for summer are shown with frogs all the way down the front.

London Fashions of 1910 Influencing U. S. Styles

Fashions of 1910, arriving via London and the silve jubilee, are influencing the styles of 1935 in the United States.

Flowers, feathers, silk ribbons, laces, lingerie touches, are being worn in the 1919 manner. The vogue for outdoor dining has transformed the afternoon dress and garden party frock of 1910 into the daytime dining ensemble of 1935.

Cartwheel hats, reminiscent of "Merry Widow" days, accompany dainty printed silk suits, with the most feminine of blouses. Black silk taffeta slips rustle under cream-colored lace daytime coats and dinner gowns. Accordion pleated silks in the manner of Fortuny make hostess gowns to be worn against tufted sofas and modern Victorian interiors.

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

(By WNU Service)

With Rupert Hughes, writer, officiating, funeral services for Ray Long, brilliant editor, here held in Beverly Hills last week. Despondent over his career, which he thought a failure, he committed suicide. His annual salary exceeded $100,000.

Three members of the so-called Wilshire burglary ring, Los Angeles, have been convicted by a Superior Court jury of stealing several thousand dollars worth of furs and jewels from large residences. One gang member was acquitted.

The biennial state budget, the target of so many criticisms in California, has been praised by the Governmental Research Bureau Bulletin, a national publication. Favorable comment is made on presentation of material.

Perhaps Daniel Maher, 20, had read about the mixup over California's speeding laws. Anyhow, a San Francisco judge found him guilty of driving 65 miles an hour in the city limits and of another minor traffic offense. Maher has already begun serving his 95-day jail sentence.

Gold Gulch, the California-in-'49 camp at the California Pacific International Exposition has been reopened after being chastened by censors. Police Chief Sears, San Diego, closed the Gold Gulch Gertie show recently. First to be arrested was Joan Wade, riding a white burro and impersonating Lady Godiva.

Violence flared up in the Sacramento River Lines strike when a truck belonging to the company was hijacked near Lodi. Meanwhile, the walkout of 50 clerks at Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco completely paralyzed the activities of the company, which, since its boats were tied up, was attempting to transport goods by truck.

Long Beach Federal G-men have found a new—rather a very old—type of crime to deal with. Last week the gambling ship Monte Carlo, anchored four miles from shore, was looted by three men in a small boat. The charge is piracy on the high seas. The pirate suspects have been captured.

Paul Scharrenberg, 85, veteran California labor spokesman and recently "ousted" from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, has been reinstated by the International Seamen's Union. The ouster move, made by a radical group, threatened his post as State Federation of Labor secretary.

The Argonaut Mining Company of Amador County has lost its second attempt to block government officials from prosecuting it for refusing to turn in 7,171.65 ounces of gold bullion unless it is paid $34.06 per ounce. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, affirmed a Federal court decision dismissing the company's complaint against U. S. Attorney H. H. McPike, who is seeking an injunction against the company.

Twelve San Francisco women have been threatened with blindness through use of dinitrophenol, and one Los Angeles woman has died as a result of an overdose of the fat-reducing drug.

"It's swell to be home again," announced Jimmy Neilson, 13, the boy with the ex-upside down tummy, as he arrived in Oakland after long weeks at the Fall River Hospital, Massachusetts. A group of citizens raised $1100 to send him East to have his stomach righted.

Marin County's leading kidnap case has ended in forgiveness and tears. Lee Madden had "kidnaped" his two sons and was arrested at the behest of his wife, Margaret, who said he had threatened to kill them and herself. Trouble started when the couple separated July 1. After the 23-year-old husband's capture, husband and wife were reconciled.

Herman Bloch and son, Carl, both expert divers, will attempt to solve a mystery which Davy Jones has kept in his locker for 70 years. It is the golden mystery of the Brother Jonathan, sunk in 70 feet of water about 20 miles south of the Oregon line in 1865 with a $365,000 payroll and supposedly $3,000 in gold aboard. The divers claim to have located the wreck.

A chain of jewels is the catwalk on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge at night. Electric lights have been installed on the catwalk from San Francisco to the center anchorage, permitting workmen to spin cables 24-hours a day.

After finishing business involving organization of a new film company, Douglas Fairbanks left Hollywood and his former wife, Mary Pickford, and flew to New York to rejoin Lady Sylvia Ashley. The pair will embark for England.

Satisfaction in "Jiffy" Sweater

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK

Many a woman would like to wear a sweater that she made herself, but does not want to spend weeks to make it. The "Jiffy" sweater shown here is very easily made and takes from three to four days to complete. Here is your chance to have a sweater that costs you very little, is satisfactory when finished, and is just the right thing to wear at this time of the year.

This model No. 728 is made in size 14, requires 775 yards of No. 16 thread to complete, and is worked with size 7 needles.

Package No. 728 contains sufficient cream color "Mountain Craft" cotton to complete this sweater, also instructions how to make it and will be mailed to you upon receipt of 40c.

If you have your own material send us 10c and we will mail you the directions only.

Address, HOME CRAFT CO., DEPT. B., Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Claim English Clock Is Perfect Timepiece

A clock which will be more accurate than the earth itself, which will become the world's standard time, which will be so perfect that nothing else but a similar clock can check it, has been for some time under observation at the national physical laboratory at Teddington, England.

Astronomers have long sought a timekeeper independent of both the earth's motion and of gravity, and this seems the fulfillment of their dream, for it need only be kept at exactly the same temperature to keep perfect time.

In appearance the clock is like a coffin, but inside this wooden box is a metal rod, mounted on insulating material and surrounded by a vacuum, that vibrates in its own natural period which nothing except a change of temperature can effect. To prevent any passage of heat across the vacuum, water is kept flowing outside it at an even temperature.

Second signals can be taken from this super-accurate clock, so that when transmitted to a special chronograph time-observations can be made to within one five-thousandth of a second.

No Ban on Nudism

A bill to place the ban on the practice of nudism in the Hawaiian islands was tabled recently by the legislature of that United States territory. The perfect climate is given as the reason for placing no minimum on clothing.

THAT burning sensation in the eyes which frequently follows long hours of driving or exposure to sun, wind and dust will be quickly relieved by using the famous remedy

ROMAN EYE BALSAM

50c a jar at druggists or Wrights Pill Co., 100 Gold St., N.Y.City.

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LET US MAKE YOUR VACATION TRIP SAFER

BEFORE you start on your vacation trip, let us completely inspect your car. There is no charge for this service and it will assure you of a safer and more enjoyable trip.

For the convenience and safety of car owners Firestone has established more than 500 Auto Supply and Service Stores throughout the country, and thousands of Firestone Dealers are also equipped with complete Auto Supplies and complete Service Departments, to test and service your tires, brakes, batteries, spark plugs, in addition to power lubrication and crank case service.

AVOID THE DANGER OF BLOWOUTS

Firestone removes the danger of blowouts by preventing their main cause—internal friction and heat. This is accomplished by Gum-Dipping.

THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF WHAT TIRES TO BUY:

1 *"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"*

— Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes.

For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death.

2 *"Are they blowout-proof?"*

—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-proof of any tires ever built. In the gruelling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Not one of the 33 drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles, averaging 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind.

3 *"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"*

— Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile. In fact, unequaled mileage records of thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

Equip your car with a set of Firestone Gum-Dipped Non-Skid Tires, the safest tires ever built and avoid the dangers of skidding and blowouts.

1 University tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.
2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.
3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

You Always Get Better Quality at No Higher Price when You Buy a Firestone Tire with the Firestone Name and Guarantee—LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE FROM THESE PRICES

$6.65 4.40-21 — CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE, Gum-Dipped. Equal or superior to any so-called First Grade, Super or DeLuxe line regardless of name, brand or manufacturer.

4.50-21	$7.30
4.75-19	7.75
5.00-19	8.30
5.25-18	9.20

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

$6.05 4.40-21 — OLDFIELD TYPE, Gum-Dipped. Equal or superior to any special brand tire made for mass distributors, advertised without the manufacturer's name or guarantee.

4.50-21	$6.05
5.00-19	7.55
5.25-18	8.40
5.50-17	9.20

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

$5.50 4.40-21 — SENTINEL TYPE. Carries the Firestone name and guarantee. Equal or superior to any tire in this price class.

4.50-21	$6.05
4.75-19	6.40
5.25-18	7.60
5.50-19	8.75

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

$4.05 30x3½ CL. — COURIER TYPE. For car owners who need new tire safety at a very low price.

30x3½ Cl.	$4.05
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$7.45 4.50-20 — The MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION — HIGH SPEED TYPE, Gum-Dipped. Made with the highest grade of rubber and cotton. Accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

4.50-21	$7.75	4.75-19 HD	10.05
4.75-19	8.20	5.00-19 HD	11.05
5.00-19	8.80	5.25-18 HD	12.30
5.25-18	9.75	5.50-17 HD	12.75
5.50-17	10.70	6.00-17 HD	14.30
6.00-16	11.95	6.50-19 HD	17.45

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HARRY C. SMITH
WILLIAM OLSEN ..... Advertising Director
Entered as second class matter Sept. 30, 1904 at the Postoffice at Campbell, Calif., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Subscription, $1.50 year in advance. Advt. Rates on Application.
Member California State Press Ass'n.

POLITICS VS COMMON SENSE

Throughout the coming year, as the politicians begin laying down their barrage of bunkum for the election of 1936, you are going to hear a lot about the farm program.

Office-seekers who don't know a plow from a harrow will be shouting about it, one way or the other.

Yet the true issue is really very simple, and not political at all. Is it right or is it wrong for farmers to limit their crops? Should they go ahead and raise all the land will yield, or should they control their production to prevent surpluses?

It is strange there should be so much controversy over this procedure, simply because farmers have only lately undertaken it. Industry has always controlled its production, and now the farmers are merely doing the same thing.

Most of us would be surprised if Henry Ford manufactured a million more cars than experience tells him he can sell. Yet people who have no cars, need them.

And still some of us are surprised when the farmer does just the thing which any industrialist would surprise us by not doing.

Today leaders of the California Farm Bureau Federation are returning home from the western regional conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Colorado.

At their meeting they moved forward with their policy of controlled production, making plans to render it more effective by closer cooperation and supporting improvements in the law under which controlled production operates.

But the farmers alone cannot safeguerd their right to control their crops. In legislative matters, at least, they must depend upon the majority of people, who are not farmers, think about it.

* * * * *

SHEDDING THE TAX YOKE

You have to hand it to the independent grocers of Californa for going after what they want in a big way.

They stormed Sacramento the other day nearly a thousand strong, swarmed in on the governor and demanded that he sign the Cronin-McMurray chain store tax bill.

They waved flags, blew a lot of marches with a big band, and flaunted huge placards saying "Sign that bill!"

Whether or not their demand was justified is for the moment beside the point. It so happens that this bill, calculated to raise something like four million dollars in two years, once carried another tax on the motorist, indirectly through chain gasoline stations included in the levy. But an amendment on the floor of the assembly before the bill originally passed, exempted the gas stations.

The point is that the motorist, on whom this tax would have been passed off, is merely fortunate that it is not still in the measure. Its elimination was none of his doing.

He is one of the most complacent taxpayers in America. Gas taxes, ad valorem taxes, license taxes, every sort of taxes have been piled higher and higher upon him for this very reason. And there is no sign of a letup in the near future.

If he doesn't start to shake a few sticks at the lawmakers before very long, he is likely to find motoring becoming so expensive as to be prohibitive. Then he'll have to go back to the horse.

How about taking a tip from the methods of the independent grocers, Mr. Motorist, and shedding docility under the tax yoke before it's too late?

* * * * *

THE BLINDED TESTIFY

Not so long ago chemists discovered a drug that would literally burn the fat from a person's body. They called it dinitrophenol, and soon afterward it became available to the public at drug stores.

Today several women in California are walking about in total darkness, temporarily blinded because they took this drug in an attempt to reduce rapidly.

That such a thing could happen among civilized people who are supposed to have set up at least elementary safeguards of health, is almost inconceivable.

Where were our state and national drug laws, when these women were buying this drug with good faith in someone's assurance that it was harmless, properly used?

The 12 known cases in San Francisco bay area were brought to public attention the other day only because scientists at Stanford university began a study of the effects of the drug. Unquestionably dozens more have suffered.

Scientists, always hyper-cautious, would not come out and say flatly that the drug had caused the blindness. But they did advise against its use. And cause and effect in these cases are pretty obvious.

All 12 women had taken the drug, all 12 had gone blind temporarily, and all 12 were living normally otherwise, with the exception of dieting. Have you ever heard of dieting causing blindness?

The unhappy truth is that our drug laws, as well as our pure food laws, are sorrowfully inadequate. Quack drugs, harmful, fake remedies with the endorsement of quack doctors and the sanction of the law are still freely sold, in spite of the popular illusion that laws protect us in these matters.

Blindness, disease and premature death will continue to result unless public opinion demands that California, at least, enact an intelligent law, and see that it is intelligently administered.

Meanwhile the best we can do is to watch what we buy, devolop a healthy mistrust of labels, and try to know what we are really getting.

These results of too much medicine by over-enthusiastic reducers without medical direction is no reflection on honest, conservative research and practicing physicians, but shows a decided weakness in our drug laws.

Pretty Close Line Drawn
By government decree Cuban drug stores are limited to merchandise natural to the profession. Candies, toys and other miscellaneous goods are barred.

Peculiar Water Supply
Bushmen who live in the dry country of South Africa obtain their water supply in the dry season from ostrich eggs buried in the sand.

Paprika Contains Vitamin C
A Hungarian scientist discovered paprika contains Vitamin C. It has been found that Georgia-grown pimientoes (known to contain Vitamin C) are generously supplied with Vitamin A, perhaps as much as in cod liver oil.

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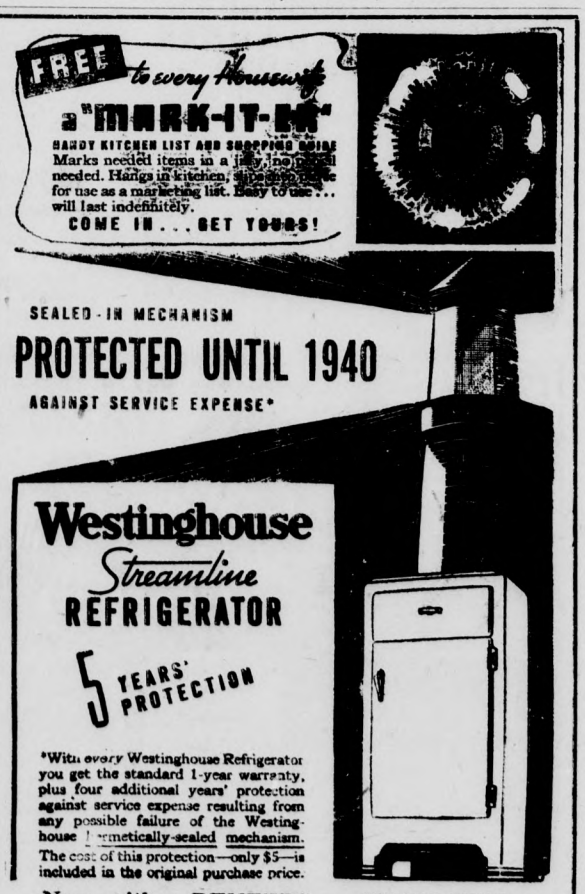
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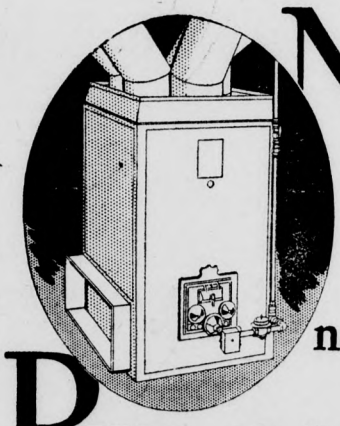

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR
Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Shakespeare's Shylock, if he suddenly dropped into California, seeking his traditional pound of flesh, would undoubtedly catch the first boat back to his native Venice—after a brief reading of California's new mortgage and trust deed moratorium act!

For the 1935 state legislature played Portia to California debtors in the grand manner, enacting one of the most liberal programs of debt-relief legislation in the entire country.

The program is so liberal, in fact, that both courts and citizens should take unusual precautions to guard against improvident and unscrupulous debtors abusing their new privileges and undermining the state's whole credit structure.

Debt-burdened farmers, fighting for a new foothold and new security, probably will benefit by the debt-easement legislation as much as an group in the state. But the farmer, too, would be among the hardest hit if abuses were permitted which destroyed confidence in the credit system. Thousands of farmers would be utterly unable to operate their properties if they were barred from securing loans during the planting and harvesting seasons, and California agriculture should lead the way in preventing any further break-down of credit.

In the final analysis, the responsibility for destroying or strengthening confidence in California credit will rest with the individual—the borrower! The legislature went the limit in an effort to ease the burden and provide relief. And California farmers, together with other debtors, must also go the limit in meeting their obligations as rapidly as possible and restoring confidence in their responsibility and integrity.

The new mortgage and trust deed moratorium law, which will remain in effect until February, 1937, continues all of the basic principles of the temporary moratorium act passed at the January session of the legislature and, in addition, broadens several features of the old law.

Patterned after the Minnesota moratorium act, which has been tested in the United States supreme court, the law provides that hard-pressed property owners, faced with foreclosure, may appeal to the superior court of their county and secure readjustment of interest and principal payments commensurate with their ability to pay.

Once accorded such relief, debtors who comply with the court's orders and keep up their tax and insurance payments are protected from foreclosure for the duration of the moratorium. The law provides that debtors may seek relief under its provisions as long as 90 days after foreclosure proceedings have been instituted.

Also of importance to farmers and others in the trying period of depression-convalescence is a new law giving taxpayers the right to pay delinquent taxes on the instalment plan without penalties. This tax-relief act will be in effect until April 20, 1936 and will enable property owners to redeem their properties by payment of ten annual instalments.

By eliminating penalties or interest on delinquent taxes, the law will materially cut the costs of redeeming properties, permitting thousands of property owners to make a new start and greatly reducing the delinquent tax rolls in the state.

Easing the burden still further, the legislature also enacted a series of bills which will result in substantial savings in crop mortgage costs, due to eliminations and reductions in filing and recording fees on crop and livestock loans.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Emma Jane Gertrude Gard went to Ukiah Saturday for a visit with her sisters, Mrs. Rena Stout and Mrs. Ida Brown. Claude Gard took his mother up by auto.

Charles Boyd is nursing a sprained ankle as the result of an upset on the back porch of his home on Payne avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Joseph returned to their home in Oakland Friday after a two weeks visit with their daughter, Mrs. M. H. Farnham and family of San Jose-Los Gatos road.

Miss Louise Mahan left Saturday for a trip to eastern Canada. Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Bennett went to Oakland to bid her bon voyage.

Miss Rowena Farman returned home Sunday after spending a month of her vacation period at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Lynn McCord of Orange Cove was the house-guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murdock last week. Mrs. Murdock is a sister of Mr. McCord.

Mrs. Walter Stray, dauhgter Miss Helen, and grandson, Walter George Stray, went to Capitola Tuesday where they will occupy Miss Swope's cottage for several weeks.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hughes at O'Connor sanitarium Monday, July 15, a daughter.

Ralph Smith and Miss Sallie Davidson, both of Campbell, applied for a marriage license at the county clerk's office Monday.

SPINACH *makes for* IRON MEN

IRON men is slang for dollars, but it may also mean a number of other things. Husky boys and girls, for instance. And one way to make both boys and girls husky is to see that they eat their due proportion of spinach. For the iron content of this vegetable is exceptionally high, and it is an excellent source of vitamins A and G, a fair source of vitamin B and a good source of vitamin C.

Eggs, too, are high in iron content, so let's try combining these two foods in some recipes, and see whether we can't turn out some boys and girls of the same grade as those eleven "iron men" who played through the Yale-Princeton football game last fall, and won for Yale.

A Strong Combination

Baked Spinach and Eggs: Drain and chop contents of a No. 2½ can spinach, reserving the juice for soup. Make a white sauce of two tablespoons butter, one and a half tablespoons flour and one cup milk, and season with salt. Add three chopped hard-cooked eggs. Put alternate layers of spinach and the sauce in a buttered baking dish, cover with one-half cup buttered crumbs, and brown in a hot oven. Serves six.

Cheese and Spinach Omelet: Make an omelet of four eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, a few grains pepper, four tablespoons cream and one-third cup grated cheese, folding in the grated cheese with the egg whites, beaten stiff and then folded into the yolks. Heat the contents of an 8-ounce can spinach, season to taste with butter, salt and pepper, and spread on the omelet just before folding it over. Serves five.*

Marked Cooking Progress

The first cooking stove used in the United States was invented in 1798.

AMERICAN RECEIVES • NOTED BRITISH AWARD

F. B. Jewett, Telephone Scientist, Is One of Two in This Country To Win Faraday Medal

Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., has been awarded the Faraday Medal for 1935 by the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, meeting in London. Dr. Jewett shares with Elihu Thomson the distinction of being the only representatives of the United States to receive this annual award since it was first given in 1922.

Among the other recipients have been Oliver Heaviside, Sir Charles Parsons, Dr. S. Z. deFerranti, Sir Joseph John Thomson, Col. Rookes, Evelyn Bell Compton, Sir J. A. Fleming, Guido Semenza, Lord Rutherford, Charles H. Merz, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir Frank E. Smith.

The Faraday Medal award was instituted in 1922 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, which later became the Institution of Electrical Engineers. It is awarded "either for notable scientific achievement in electrical engineering, or for conspicuous services rendered to the advancement of electrical science, without restriction as regards nationality, country of residence or membership of the Institution."

Just Pictures

Jud Tunkins says sometimes our fondest hopes turn out to be no more satisfying than the pretty picture on the outside of a package of stale garden seeds.—Washington Star.

Should Cut Them Down

Jud Tunkins says he hopes a five-day week will help to head off the feller who never learns to make much of anything except mistakes.—Washington Star.

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Chore Girl Cleaning Pads, 2 for	19c
Westlake Sardines, Oval cans, 3 for	23c
White King Gran. Soap, lrg. pkg.	30c
White King Toilet Soap, 5 bars	22c
Tree Tea, O.P. and Pekoe, 1-2 lb.	33c
Tree Tea, Japan (Green) 1-2 lb.	24c
Libby Corned Beef, 12-oz. tins	16c
Minute Tapioca, 8-oz., 2 for	23c
OAKITE Cleaner, 10 1-2 oz., 2 for	25c
Scotty Allan's Dog Food, 1's tall, 3 for	25c
Royal Baking Powder, 12-oz.	35c
Westlake Beets, sl., No. 2 tins	10c
Westlake Tomatoes with Puree, 2 1-2's, 2,	23c
Fontana Paste, 3 Reg. pkgs.	23c
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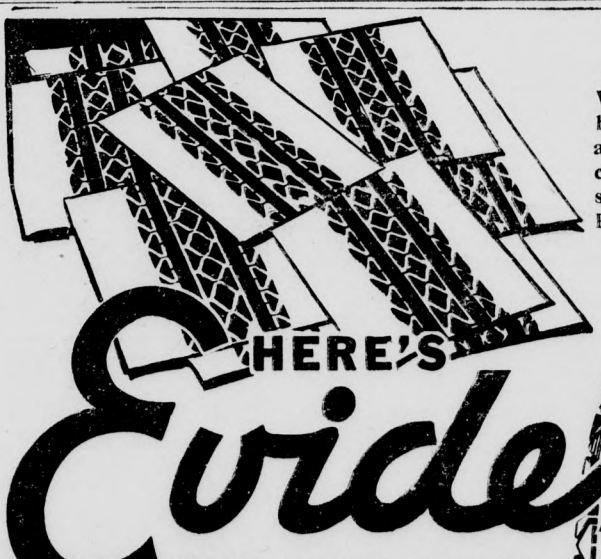

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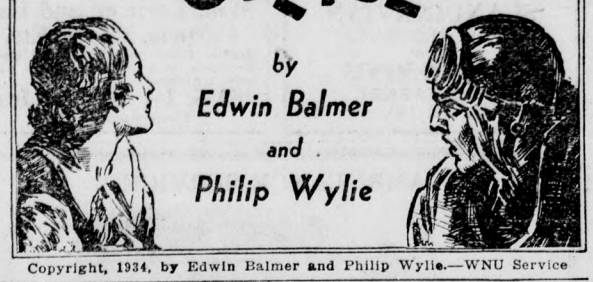

by Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie

Copyright, 1934, by Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie.—WNU Service

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, noted American scientist, over 200 persons escape in two Space Ships just before a cosmic collision that wiped out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. Soon after their arrival thousands of giant meteors hurtle through the sky, but no one is hurt. The meteors are fragments of the destroyed moon. A river bottom green with vegetation is discovered and great forests of dead trees, preserved by the absolute cold of space. The appearance at night of what looks like an airplane, and which disappears almost immediately without making an attempt to communicate with the refugees, leaves a feeling of alarm. They realize they are not alone on the new planet, and that their visitors may be enemies. Tony Drake and Eliot James, on an exploration airplane flight, come upon a wondrous city, enclosed under what seems like half an iridescent glass bubble six miles wide and half a mile high at its center.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

—6—

Inside, under the mighty glass dome, they were confronted by a stupendous spectacle. Straight through the heart of the circular city ran a highway along the edge of which were two rails, so that by leaning over they ascertained a moment later that underneath this top street were other thoroughfares at lower levels. On both sides of the street, which was wider than the main avenue of any of the earth's cities, towered colossal buildings. The tallest of them, in the center of the city, must have been more than half a mile in height, and they were made of materials which took brilliant colors, which gave back in the sunlight myriad glittering hues. Exquisitely suspended bridges connected these buildings, which rose at intervals of approximately a quarter of a mile. From their airplane the city had looked like a spangled toy town, but from its own streets, it looked like the royal city of Titans. There was no sound in it, not a murmur, not a throb, not a tinkle of a pulsation—just silence. Nothing moved.

"Where are they, Tony?" Eliot James whispered. He meant not, "Where are living beings?" For he knew the people who built this city must be dead; but he expected, at least, their bodies.

Tony, too, had failed to drive away such expectation. If not living, where were the dead? He could not help expecting the streets to be, somehow, like those of Pompeii after the debris and ash of Vesuvius was cleared away; he could not help expecting to see bones of the Beings, fallen in flight from their city.

But conditions here had been the opposite of those in Pompeii. There it was sudden destruction by fiery blasts and burial from volcanic ash, that had overwhelmed the people and caught and buried them. Here, instead of sudden, consuming heat, had come slow, creeping cold—cold and darkness, of the coming of which they had been warned for generations. Such a death could have caught no one unprepared on the streets of the city.

"Where are they, Tony?" Eliot James whispered again, as his senses reminded him of the situation. "Where did they go to die? Did they stay in their homes, do you think? Will we find them in these buildings?"

"I don't think so," Tony tried to say steadily, improving his tone above a whisper.

"Where will we find them, then?"

"We won't find them—any of them here, I think," Tony said.

"Why? What did they do?"

"What would such people do?" Tony returned. "Such people as could build this city? What would they do against annihilation which they could see coming for a century?"

"They eliminated themselves, of course; they ceased to reproduce themselves; they ceased to have children."

"That," said Tony, "seems certainly the logical thing to do; and these people appear to have been logical. But there must have been some group who were the last. They could scarcely have buried themselves after they died. Somewhere we will find—somebody."

"It's marvelous," said Eliot James, "how they left this city. Shall we move on?"

"All right," agreed Tony, and ended their paralysis of amazement.

"This street," he said, "might have been swept yesterday."

"They swept it before they left—or died in here," Eliot replied. "They drew their gates and shut out the wind. After they left—or died—what else could disturb it? But, my G—d, they were neat. No rubbish, no litter."

"And everything locked," Tony said, having halted to try a door. The order of everything, and the utter stillness, was getting his nerves again.

Eliot James had run ahead. "Tables!" he cried. "Tables and chairs! This was a restaurant!"

His nose was pressed against the glass, and Tony swiftly joined him. Within stood rows of metal tables and what were, unquestionably, chairs of metal. All bare; and all, of course, empty.

The place looked immaculate, as if put in order an hour ago—and then deserted.

"Where are they?" Eliot James appealed again. "Oh, Tony, where did they go?"

"What were they?" Tony countered. "That's what I want to know. Were they huge ants? Were they human-brained reptiles? Were they—"

"They sat in chairs," said Eliot James. "They ate at tables. They ran a car that steered by pedals and a wheel. Their equipment would fit us; their floors and steps are on our scale. Let's break in here."

He tried the door, which was fitted with a handle; but this did not turn or budge, however pulled or pressed. There was no keyhole; no locking device was anywhere apparent; but the door was to be moved no more than those that they had tried before.

Tony looked about. A shudder convulsed him. A thousand windows looked down on this stretch of the silent street; a thousand pairs of eyes once had looked down. It seemed to Tony that they must—they must do it again. Eyes of what? Huge, sentient, intelligent, insect? Reptiles of some strange, semi-human sort?

What lay dead by the tens of thousands in those silent rooms overhead?

Tony was pulling at his pistol. Somehow, it reassured him to hold it in his hand. He reversed it, and beat the butt on the great glass pane behind which stood the strange metal tables and chairs.

The glass did not give way. It twanged, not like glass but like sheet metal—metal utterly transparent.

Tony caught the butt in his palm and pulled the trigger. The shot roared and re-echoed. But the metal pane was not pierced. The bullet he had fired lay at Tony's feet. Hysterically he emptied his pistol.

With the last shot, he jerked about again and stared up at the rows of windows. Did something up there stir?

Eliot James jumped and pointed; and Tony stiffened as he stared.

Something fluttered a hundred yards, overhead and farther down the street; something light, like a cloth or a paper. One way, now another, it fluttered as it fell on the still air of that strange sealed city. It reached to the street and lay there.

"We'll go see what that is," Tony said to Eliot James, wetting his dry lips so he could speak.

But before they gained the object they forgot it. A window, evidently the vitrine of a gallery of art, confronted them; within the glass was a portrait.

Simultaneously, Tony and Eliot saw it. They stopped as if they were struck, and their breath left them. Breath of relief, and wonder!

They looked at the likeness of a woman!

She was a young woman, strange and fascinating. She was not fair; nor was she dark of skin. Her hair and brows were black—hair arranged with an air that might be individual but which, these discoverers of her felt, was racial.

And of what race?

Not the Caucasian, not the Mongolian; not the Ethiopian, surely; not the Indian. She was of no race upon earth; but she was human.

"So," said Eliot James, who first succeeded in speaking, "so they were human! By G—d you feel you'd like to know her."

Tony relaxed his hands, which had clenched. "Where did she live, do you suppose, Eliot? Did she live up behind one of these windows? Let's go on."

"Why go on?" demanded Eliot James. "We've got to get into one of these windows somewhere. We might as well begin here."

So together they attacked the door, which, like those they had pushed and pulled at before, showed no lock, yet was secure.

The door evidently was designed to lift; it should rise and slip into the metal wall overhanging it; but no pushing or straining at it, no hammering and pounding, could cause it to budge. And the glass in it—the panel of transparent metal—was not to be broken.

Weary and sweating from their straining at it, Tony and Eliot stepped back.

Then, as the two men from Earth stood side by side staring about them, the slightest of sounds reached them; and a door—not the door at which they had pushed and pounded, but a door some twenty steps beyond—began rising. Up, up steadily, slowly, the metal door was lifted.

"Counterbalanced!" exclaimed Tony to his companion; but his voice was husky. "It was counterbalanced, of course! Our pounding affected some mechanism inside! See anything?"

"There's nobody there," argued Eliot, with himself, as much as with his comrade. "They all died—they all died a million years ago."

"Yes," agreed Tony. The door was ceasing to rise; it had reached its limit and stopped, leaving the way into the great metal building open.

They approached the open doorway together; and together, neither in advance or in the rear of the other; they entered it, pistols in hands. That was wholly irrational; and both knew it; but neither could help himself.

So, side by side, revolvers ready, they entered the door of the Million Years Dead.

The walls of the hall in which they found themselves were vermilion. There was no furniture; no covering upon the floor. Perhaps there never had been one; the floor was smooth and even and of agreeable texture. It was not wood nor metal, but of some composition. An open doorway invited to an apartment beyond; and side by side, but with their pistols less at alert, Eliot and Tony stepped into this.

But this room also was empty. Tony and Eliot James went on.

"How do you feel?" demanded Tony, after they had entered the fifth great room in gay colors, with marvelous decoration, but empty.

They Stopped as if They Were Struck; and Their Breath Left Them. Breath of Relief, and Wonder. They Looked at the Likeness of a Woman! She Was a Young Woman, Strange and Fascinating.

"Feel?" repeated Eliot. "It feels to me that we're in a building that never was used, into which they never moved."

"Perhaps," said Tony, "that goes for the whole city."

"Too soon to say, much too soon to say. How do you go up, d'you suppose?"

"Elevators behind one of these doors, probably. No sign of stairs."

"How do you open the doors? How about the one we opened?" said Eliot. "Is it still up, d'you suppose?"

"What'd lower it?"

"What lifted it?" returned Eliot. "I'll go back and look. Want to go with me?"

"No: I'll stay here and try some of these."

But he had accomplished nothing with any of them when Eliot came back.

"That closed, Tony," he reported soberly.

Tony started. "You didn't close it?"

"No."

"All right!" Tony almost yelled. "Go ahead. Say it!"

"Say what?"

"What you're thinking. Remote control of some sort! Somebody saw us, opened the door, let us walk in, closed it again."

"Somebody!" said Eliot. "Let's be sensible, Tony."

"All right," said Tony, jittering. "You be! . . . D—n it, look at that door. Look at it! That's opening now!"

For a door at the farther edge of this room now slowly was rising.

"Were you working at it?" Eliot whispered.

"Yes."

"Then, that's it. You started another counterbalance working."

"Sure," said Tony. "Sure."

They stepped to the opening. Utter darkness dropped below them. There was a shaft, there—a shaft which, under other circumstances, might have showed machinery. Now it was empty.

Tony and Eliot James knelt side by side at its edge. They shouted, and no voice came back to them.

Tony took a cartridge and dropped it. For so long did it fall silently that they were sure, as they listened, that it must have struck something which gave no sound; then they heard it strike. Tony dropped another, and they timed it. One more they timed.

"Half a mile below!" said Eliot.

They stepped back from the shaft's threshold carefully.

"There's some control to these d—n doors," said Tony, "that probably made it easy to operate them when everything was working. You maybe merely had to stand before them, and some electric gadget would work that's jammed now because the power isn't on. These doors can't all be shafts."

About fifteen minutes later, they had opened another that exposed a circular passage, leading both upward and downward.

"Ah!" said Eliot. "This is the stuff. No machinery. They probably had it for emergencies."

* * * * * * *

Tony, awakening, stretched, rubbed his eyes and gazed up at the ceiling. He still did not fully recollect where he was, but he realized that he was lying on a couch of soft, agreeable material. Then he saw Eliot James, in trousers and shirt but without his coat, seated at a table, writing. And Tony remembered.

Eliot and he were in the Sealed City—the amazing, stupendous metropolis of the Other People, the People a Million Years Dead.

The amazement of their two days of exploration passed through Tony's mind like reviewing a dream; but they remained reality; for instead of becoming dimmer and dimmer as he sought to recall them, they became only sharper and clearer. Moreover, here before him in a heap upon one of the tables of the Other People were the objects—some of them understandable, more of them utterly incomprehensible as to their purpose or utility—which they had collected to carry with them back to Cole Hendron and the camp.

Eliot was writing so intently and absorbedly that he did not know that Tony was awake, and Tony lay quiet, watching his companion attempting to deal through words with the wonders they had encountered.

Eliot halted his writing and arose; and glancing at Tony, saw he was awake.

"Hello."

"Hello. How long you been up?"

"Quite a while."

"You would be," complained Tony admiringly. It had been late in the long night, and both had been utterly exhausted when they lay down to sleep. "It's the third day, isn't it? We ought to go back now."

"Yes," agreed Eliot, "I suppose so. But how can we?"

Tony was sitting up. "How can we leave?" he agreed. "But also, how can we stay—without letting Cole Hendron and the rest of them know?"

"We can come back, of course," Eliot James reluctantly assented.

"Or we may find another city or something else."

"By 'something else,' do you mean the place where 'they' all went, Tony? G—d, Tony, doesn't it get you? Where did they go? Not one of them—nor the bones of one of them! And all this left in order."

He stood at the table and sifted in his fingers the kernels of a strange grain. Not wheat, nor corn, not rice nor barley nor rye; but a starchy kernel. They both had tasted it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hound Has Good Smeller

A well-trained hound has such sensitive olfactory nerves that it is able to follow the trail of a fox even when traveling at full speed.

GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines

by Editha L. Watson

©W.N.U.

HIDDEN "STONES OF THE SKY"

THE late Charles F. Lummis, famous roamer and chronicler of the Southwest, relates in one of his articles that the Indians knew how to hide springs of water so well that they were found only by accident. He bolstered this statement with an account of the experience of the Hon. Amado Chavez of San Mateo, N. M., who found that a small space of ground near some ancient ruins seemed springy under his horse's tread. He had this strange spot dug into, and excavations revealed a layer of cedar bark at some distance beneath the surface. Below this were pine logs laid close together, then more bark, and these layers were repeated for a depth of several feet. When the last of this material had been removed, a little spring was found.

With such success in concealing a spring, it is only natural that a mine shaft could be hidden equally as well by the wily natives.

So, somewhere in New Mexico there is said to be a turquoise mine which was hidden by its primitive workers, and would never have been found in the ordinary run of matters. The "Stones of the Sky" were precious to the aborigines—so precious that they tried to conceal their source.

However, fate decreed that a cave which was conveniently located should be enlarged as a storage place for ranch supplies. The cave was not deep enough in its natural state, but a charge of dynamite would attend to that without much trouble. So it was planned, and so it was accomplished, but when the rancher looked in to see the results of the shot, he was surprised to find that a tunnel extended back into the darkness.

The tunnel led into the ancient turquoise working. There were smoky marks on the walls where torches had leaned. Stone tools had been left lying about, and a shaft led up to the top of the hill, although no trace of it could be found from the outside. It proved to have been covered in much the same way as Amado Chavez' spring—with fallen trees and earth, and the growth of centuries had covered the spot equally with the rest of the hilltop.

* * *

One of the most famous turquoise mines in the United States is the Mount Chalchihuitl (Aztec for turquoise), which also is located in New Mexico. It was worked by the Indians for themselves long ages ago, and later under the harsh Spanish rule after the Conquest. At one time twenty of the tribesmen were killed in a cave-in, and this is said to be one of the many events which led up to the rebellion of 1680, in which all the Spaniards were driven back to Mexico.

After the reconquest by de Vargas in 1692, an effort was made to reopen this mine, but the Indians refused to enter the old workings. It was not until 1855, when other such mines had been found and the hostile Indians who kept white men from their locations driven away, that Mount Chalchihuitl was again allowed to produce its stones of the sky.

* * *

In Arizona, George Simmons, riding through the Crescent mountains in the Mojave desert, saw a small artificial mound. It was too large for a grave, and its peculiar location made it seem like something worth examining. So Simmons got off his horse and went over to the strange mound, and began to dig in its center.

He dug into what proved to be a fortune for himself. The mound marked the hidden shaft of a turquoise mine, worked long ago by the Indians and then concealed from the encroaching white men.

Since Simmons could not afford to patent the ground at the time, he kept his find a secret for years. He built a stockade around the place, and kept an armed guard on duty day and night. Many persons attempted to follow him to the source of the gems, but they soon found that this was dangerous business. Simmons went on the old principle of "finders keepers."

It is said that he used to come to Denver with a traveling bag full of fine turquoises. That they were valuable is shown by the fact that he sold one 32-carat stone in New York for $1,000.

It seemed impossible for Simmons to get money enough in the United States to patent and develop his mine, so at last he went to London. He put a value of $700,000 on the property, although it was easily worth three times as much, and floated it with English funds.

Without doubt, the mine that Simmons found was one of those which were worked by the Indians in pre-discovery days, and often later were taken over by the Spaniards. Some of these mines were worked up to the end of Mexican independence, but all of them had been abandoned before the American occupation.

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Smiles

ANTICIPATION

The Suitor—Believe me, Gladys, I love the ground you walk on.

The Gardenette—It looks nice, doesn't it? All full of carrots, turnips, potatoes and onions.—Detroit News.

New Duty

Voice (over the telephone)—Are you the game warden?

Game Warden—Yes, ma'am.

Voice—Weell, I am so thankful I have the right person at last. Would you mind suggesting some games suitable for a children's party?

A Warm Future

"Tom's all right in his place."

"Yes, but the trouble is, he won't go there until he dies."

Ten of 'Em

He—There is one thing about me I can always count on.

She—Sure—your fingers.

POULTRY FACTS

LATE CHICKS MUST MAKE FAST GROWTH

Birds Need to Develop in Eight, Ten Weeks.

By Roy S. Dearstyne, Head of North Carolina State College Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

Chicks hatched in the late spring require more careful attention than those hatched ealier in the season. Hot weather and the danger of infection with disease add to the difficulties of raising late chicks.

The aim in good chick development is to secure a rapid growth during the first eight weeks, with the birds attaining a weight of about two pounds at the end of this period.

After this time, growth proceeds more slowly while the birds are storing a reserve in their tissues to take care of the demands made upon them in the egg-laying season.

If hot weather is allowed to check their early growth, the birds may not reach a normal size. They also miss the abundant supply of tender green feed available earlier in the year.

Warm, moist atmospheric conditions appear to increase the spread of coccidiosis among small chicks, it is observed.

Care should be exercised not to overheat or underventilate houses in which late chicks are being raised. However, the houses should not be allowed to chill on cold nights.

The chicks should be turned out into the sunshine whenever the weather is suitable. Rigid sanitation should be practiced. Droopy and undeveloped birds should be culled out, since they are not likely to develop into good birds and they also may be disease carriers.

During the hot months, a range shelter which can be readily moved provides a good method of protecting the chicks from the heat while allowing them to graze on green stuff. Cod liver oil or alfalfa leaf meal should be added to their diet if they do not get an abundant supply of green feed.

First Eggs Index Size That Pullet Will Yield

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that if a pullet's first ten eggs are weighed, the average weight of her future eggs can be determined. The average of the first ten eggs will be almost exactly seven-eighths of the average of the eggs for the year.

The information offers possibilities for poultry flock owners. Those who have neither the time nor the facilities to trapnest throughout the year might be able to arrange to do it for a few weeks during the fall, and when the pullets are coming into production.

The research men of the department assure us that this rule is almost invariable, provided the following is true. First, that the pullets are receiving a well balanced and plentiful ration, and, second, that they have had an adequate ration since hatching.

People who are troubled with a lot of pee-wee eggs from their flocks can well afford to consider trapnesting for six weeks or two months.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Use Poultry Houses

Young pullets should be taught to roost in the permanent quarters as soon as possible. Changeable weather with cold, damp nights may cause an outbreak of roup and colds in the flock which will set the birds back considerably in their laying. If they are under cover at night the flock owner will not have to worry about them. Before the birds are to use the permanent equipment and houses, all should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a good reliable gem killer. There is no profit in putting healthy birds in unhealthy surroundings.

Reduces Weight of Eggs

Exceedingly high temperatures may reduce the average weight of eggs from the flock by as much as 15 to 20 per cent. Studies in the flock at the Kansas experiment station indicate that this decline is likely to be noticeable at temperatures above 85 degrees, says a writer in Successful Farming. There was more variation in the weight of the albumen and the shell than of the yolk. The birds were more sensitive to sudden temperature changes than they were to gradual changes.

Milk vs. Beef Scrap

Dried skim milk in rations for egg production did not increase egg production as compared with meat scrap except where an equal quantity of dried skim milk was substituted for one-fourth of the meat scrap. This is the conclusion drawn by the Missouri experiment station Where one-half of all the meat scrap was replaced by an equal quantity of dried skim milk, the egg production over a period of 36 weeks ranged from 5 to 22 eggs per week less.

Let Our Motto Be
GOOD HEALTH
BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

RABIES

Because the so-called dog days are in August, many people think the danger of rabies is greatest in the summer. But this is not so. The disease occurs at all seasons of the year; indeed, the cold winter months seem to increase its virulence.

Cases of rabies have decreased most encouragingly since Pasteur, the great French scientist, developed his vaccination treatment against rabies in 1884—a treatment that since has been used throughout the world, and is known everywhere as the "Pasteur treatment." But there are still too many cases of rabies.

In cities the greatest danger is from stray dogs; in the country districts the danger is from the bites of home dogs that may have been infected by stray dogs roaming the neighborhood.

The infection in rabies is carried in the saliva of the animal or person who has it. This was established as early as 1813. It is a wound infection. One usually gets it through a bite, but if one really has an open wound and the saliva infected with rabies touches it, one may develop the disease, although not bitten. Bites on the bare skin, therefore, are more dangerous than bites through the clothing for then the cloth may soak up the saliva. Bites on the head and neck are most serious, as the virus travels along the nerves to the brain, and these parts of the body are the shortest distance from the brain. I have read stories of children attacked by mad dogs where an older person running to the rescue, and unable to get between the dog and the child, have managed to throw a coat or other heavy cloth over the child's head, so that the dog's teeth have sunk into the cloth. Such persons have done the wisest thing possible in the emergency.

Rabies is most common in dogs, although all animals are susceptible. Even birds get it.

Fortunately the incubation period is a long one, from two weeks to eight weeks, and sometimes even longer, so there usually is time for the Pasteur treatment to be effective, if the treatment is not delayed too long. Formerly there were only a few cities in this country where the Pasteur treatment could be given, thus necessitating a long, expensive and anxious trip on the part of an infected person. Now, however, it is not necessary to leave home. Any accredited doctor can administer the treatment.

When a dog, frothing at the mouth, is on the loose, snapping at other dogs and at children, there is usually panic in a community. Mothers run out snatching their children in; neighbors telephone frantically to each other; if men are at home, they form an emergency committee; the police are called. It is lucky indeed if someone doesnt' use a gun. Using a gun is decidedly wrong, unless there is no other way of stopping the dog. Every effort should be made to capture the animal alive.

This is the proper treatment of the dog, according to a bulletin issued by the Illinois department of public health: "The dog should be securely chained or confined in a safe place and provided with his regular food supply during an observation period of two weeks. The early symptoms of rabies in a dog are variable. He may be unusually friendly or may develop a limp in one leg, or his voice may become hoarse and he may appear to have a bone or other foreign object lodged in his throat. It is dangerous even to attempt the examination of such an animal, and he should be observed by a veterinarian. If the dog remains well and healthy throughout the two weeks, he may be released, and any person whom he may have bitten need have no fear of rabies resulting from the bite. If, on the other hand, the dog should manifest symptoms of rabies during the observation period, he should be killed so that the head may be detached without mutilation, packed in ice in a double tin-lined container and expressed to the laboratory." It cannot be shipped parcel post. States and municipal laboratories are equipped to make this examination.

A person bitten by a dog should go to a physician immediately. He will clean and dress the wound properly, and if the dog is known to be rabid, he will start the anti-rabic treatment at once. Home remedies should never be relied on.

It is estimated that there are 40,000,000 dogs in this country. If we embarked on a vigorous campaign to exterminate the strays and then would vaccinate all pet dogs in infected districts, we would virtually stamp out rabies.

© Western Newspaper Union.

NOT WET YET

"You ask me to kiss you? Why, I hardly know you."

"That's just it. What quicker way to get acquainted?"

UP-TO-DATE PAPA

Bobby—I saw daddy kissing the new maid.

Mother—That's all right, dear. Father is trying to help mother keep her from leaving.

IN DARK ALLEYS

He—You used to say I was the light of your life.

She—You were, till you started going out nights.

NO SALES TAX

She—But papa says you don't earn enough to support two.

He—What gave him the impression I wanted to support more than one?

GANGWAY

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

OLD TECHNOCRAT

"Clarence was awfully rattled when he proposed last night."

"Yes, I understand he has a screw loose somewhere."

CURTAIN!

"My wife has a very hard part in this amateur show."

"What makes it so hard?"

"It's not a speaking part."

Mid-Meal "Snack" Often in Order

Indulgence Not Always to Be Looked Upon as Gluttony.

Eating between meals may be a good thing, and it may not be. It depends upon the individual and the circumstances. There are countries and circumstances in which meals are so spaced that to eat between meals would be both foolish and unnecessary. For example, when, before rising, a cup of tea is brought and this is followed at a later hour by breakfast, then lunch, afternoon tea, a full course dinner, and a late supper (in America we give this last meal the name of theater supper), where in such a schedule is there need or desire for a mid-meal? The above schedule is not unusual.

Then there are other countries where a bit of food between meals is craved. In American homes we often find a mid-meal needed when there is a long stretch between an early breakfast and a luncheon, sometimes set late to accommodate students. If luncheon is early there is apt to be recourse to the pantry between four and five o'clock for a mid-meal, unless afternoon tea is served. Those in the business world not infrequently take time for a snack either in the mid-morning or mid-afternoon, according to whether their luncheon time is early or late. And if no time can be taken to go out for it, or to eat it should it be brought in, it is usually possible to be excused for a moment, when a cracker, a cooky, a bit of fruit or a glass of milk (from a vacuum bottle), can be quickly taken and prove reviving.

On shipboard mid-meals are served as regularly as other meals, increasing the number from three to five and six meals. About eleven a morning broth with or without crackers is brought around. An afternoon tea is served as part of the regular service, on certain lines, while a supper is obtainable during the evening. So do the steamship companies provide plenty of nourishment to gratify hungry appetites in the bracing sea air.

Those who are dieting may find it advisable to eat less at the regular meal and have the allotment divided, so that the craving for food between meals can be satisfied. Children are apt to require mid-meals. They are active little people, use up their vitality quickly, and need to have it restored by between-meals food. The important matter in all mid-meal eating is to have it come, as the name implies, mid-way between two consecutive meals, with the balance preferably a trifle away from the first and toward the second meal.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Plants Stimulated by New Chemical Compound

"Auxin" is a word destined to be bandied about like "hormone" and "vitamin." For auxin has an extraordinary effect on plant growth. Cut off the tip of an oat sprout and growth ceases. Apply a trace of auxin—it can be extracted from the cut tip—and growth is resumed. Rub auxin on one side of the sprout and growth occurs only on that side.

Interested in such experiments as he was, A. E. Hitchcock, working at the Boyce Thompson Institute for plant research, decided to experiment with a commercially available compound known as indole-3-n-propionic acid, and this for the reason that the compound is chemically similar to auxin. He found no difficulty in making the leaves and stems of tomato, marigold, buckwheat and tobacco plants bend. A little of the chemical caused a bending away from the point of application, and much chemical, toward the point of application.

Carbon monoxide, ethylene, acetylene and propylene—all gases—brought about similar responses. This naturally raises questions. What happens to the plant when it is smeared or treated with gases? Why should such widely different chemicals and gases produce the same results? Can it be that all have just one common active agent? If so, what is it? And what is its relation to life processes?—New York Times.

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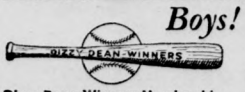
YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR
YOU'LL BE Glad YOU BOUGHT GLOBE "A1"
GLOBE "A1" PRODUCTS MAKE "A1" COOKS

DIZZY DEAN pours one in!
MAD DOG!
GIVE ME THAT BALL! QUICK!
LOOK OUT!
MAD DOG!
GOSH, YOU SURE KNOCKED THAT DOG COLD
GEE! DIZZY DEAN
JIMINY CRICKETS! IT'S DIZZY DEAN!
GOSH, IT SURE IS!
AND I RECKON YOU ALL BELONG TO THE DIZZY DEAN WINNERS
SURE - EVEN DOROTHY HERE!
AND WE ALL EAT GRAPE-NUTS — JUST LIKE YOU DO SO WE CAN HAVE LOTS OF ENERGY
WELL, GRAPE-NUTS WILL GIVE IT TO YOU. I'VE PUT GRAPE-NUTS ON MY ALL-STAR TEAM AS AN ENERGY-MAKER
AND IT SURE TASTES GREAT, DIZZY!
I LIKE GRAPE-NUTS — UM!

Boys! Girls! Get Valuable Prizes Free!



Dizzy Dean Winners Membership Pin. Solid bronze, with red enameled lettering. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package-top. In ordering, be sure to ask for Prize No. 301.

Dizzy Dean Autographed Portrait. By Bachrach, size: 8 by 10—with Dizzy's facsimile signature. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package-top. In ordering, be sure to ask for Prize No. 304.

Join the Dizzy Dean Winners . . . wear the Membership Pin . . . get Dizzy's Autographed Portrait!

Send top from one 12-oz. yellow-and-blue Grape-Nuts package, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual showing 37 nifty free prizes. And to have lots of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts *right away*. It has a winning flavor all its own. Economical, too, for two tablespoons, with milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1935. Not good in Canada.)

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YOU KNOW ME, AL — A Family Matter — By RING LARDNER

WELL, JACK, HOW MUCH MONEY YOU GOT LEFT?
YOU MEAN REAL MONEY OR THESE THREE SHEETS THE FRENCH USE?
REAL MONEY
ABOUT A HUNDRED BUCKS
WE'VE GOT TO MAKE SOME TO GET HOME, SO I MATCHED YOU AGAINST A FROG WHO FIGHTS LA SAVATE
I THOUGHT YOU WAS THE FIGHTER
I DON'T WANT TO TAKE A CHANCE ON GETTIN' HURT. THIS GIRD FIGHTS WITH HIS FEET, AND WE NEED MONEY
I TAKE THE KICKS, AND WE NEED MONEY
WE CAN SPARE YOU. YOU AIN'T GOT A REPUTATION TO THINK OF
HOW ABOUT MY FAMILY?
145
American News Feature, Inc.

Christy-Davis Bout Headlines S. J. Mat Card

Two weeks ago in southern California, Vic Christy "got his Irish up" and slammed "Wee Willie" Davis, Joe Gardenfield and Promoter Jack Ganson all around the ring in the wildest bout seen there in months, only to lose on a foul. Last week in Oakland, the pair staged another wild fray with Christy getting the verdict.

San Francisco has since been attempting to rematch the pair, but Matchmaker Frank Lowery stole the show from under Ganson's nose when he signed Christy and Davis for the main event of the weekly mat show at Forman's arena Saturday. Ganson was present when Davis signed the contract, and, although he tried to get Davis to reconsider, the huge Virginian took the match realizing that wrestling in San Jose is once again on the upgrade.

Christy had been previously signed to meet the winner of the Cox-Davis match and fortunately Davis won.

Three other matches will round out the card with Joe Kujot featured in the semi-windup. Kujot has made such a hit with local fans that he is taking the place of Hardy Kruskamp and Dean Detton in popularity. Kujot uses considerable football tactics effectively and will have to be at his best in his one-hour, one-fall match with Ivan Managoff, the "Russian Terror." Managoff lost in his last match here to Christy, due to an arm injury from which he has fully recovered. Two other matches support the card.

Corn Borer's "Homes"

The European corn borer is not too particular about having a cornfield for headquarters; it can live in coarse stems of more than 200 varieties of plants.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS
No. 20848

Estate of FLORA H. BENNER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Flora H. Benner, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County California, within six (6) months after the first publication of this Notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Administrator at the office of Bohnett, Hill & Cottrel, Suite 807 First National Bank Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California which said last named office, the undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate.

San Jose, Calif., this 10th day of July, A. D. 1935.

STILLMAN H. BENNER,
Administrator of the Estate of
Flora H. Benner, Deceased.
Bohnett, Hill & Cottrell,
807 First National Bank Bldg.
San Jose, California,
Attorneys for said Administrator.
(July 11-18-25; Aug. 1)

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Send 10 cents to Coty, New York, Dept. A. N., for samples of three shades of the new Coty Lipstick (enough for 18 applications).

Officers' School For Rebekahs

Mrs. Kathryn Jones, newly installed noble grand of Ada Rebekah lodge presided at her first meeting Tuesday evening.

A school of instruction for the new officers of this lodge will be held Wednesday evening, July 24, at 7:30, by Mrs. Pearl Bishop, district deputy president.

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Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
W. E. Vaughn, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
H. E. Hansen, N. G.
Abe Klassen, Secretary

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